Also, the present invention includes suitable control and circuitry means (not shown). Said control and circuitry means are hereby incorporated into the present invention. The curvilinear V-shaped grooves of both movable picker assembly **32** and storage magazine **37** conform to the diameter of the discs to be stored and transported.

In FIG. **2**, a travel path **10** of disc **33** is shown. An edge **14** of disc **33** is in contact with an edge **13** of picker wheel **34**. To remove disc **33** that is stored in storage magazine **37**, picker wheel **34** is brought into contact with edge **14** of disc **33** (explained below in FIG. **3**), picker wheel **34** rotates in a clockwise fashion, disc **33** is then caused to travel from curvilinear V-shaped groove storage slots **9** in storage magazine **37** to curvilinear V-shaped groove (not shown) of movable picker assembly **32**. To return disc **33** to storage magazine **37**, picker wheel **34** is brought into contact with edge **14** of disc **33**, picker wheel **34** then rotates in a counter-clockwise fashion, thereby causing disc **33** to travel along curvilinear V-shaped groove (not shown) of movable picker assembly **32** until it is returned to curvilinear V-shaped groove storage slot **9** in storage magazine **37**. The radius of curvilinear V-shaped groove storage slots **9** and curvilinear V-shaped groove (not shown) of movable picker assembly **32** corresponds to the radius of disc **33**, while travel path **10** corresponds approximately to the diameter of disc **33**.

FIG. **3** shows a sectional plan view of picker arm **19** and storage magazine **37** taken generally along line **3—3** of FIG. **1** looking downwardly through movable picker assembly **32**. A picker lever actuation means **40** acts on one end **12** of a picker lever **46** (shown in greater detail in FIG. **4**) to rotate picker lever **46** and cause picker wheel **34** to engage edge **14** of disc **33**. Picker lever actuation means **40** can be any actuation means known to the art that will not change state, i.e., will not allow picker lever **46** to disengage unless commanded to do so, thereby preventing a disc from being dropped should power be interrupted during disc transfer. A first picker lever spring **41A** ensures that there is sufficient contact pressure by picker wheel **34** against edge **14** of disc **33**. A second picker lever spring **41B** assists the motion of picker lever **46**, if necessary, when it is disengaged from its contact with edge **14** of disc **33** by picker lever actuation means **40**. A drive belt **43** is wound about a first picker lever pulley **42** and about a second picker lever pulley **44**. Guide rollers **38A** and **38B** are shown in contact with support and guide brace **36**. A bias spring **39** maintains sufficient contact pressure between guide roller **38A** and support and guide brace **36**.

FIG. **4** shows a cross-sectional view of picker lever assembly **32** taken generally along line **4—4** of FIG. **3**. Picker lever **46** moves about a drive shaft **18**. A drive belt **43** is wound about first picker lever pulley **42** located at the top of drive shaft **18** and about second picker lever pulley **44** located below picker wheel **34** that is mounted on second picker lever pulley **44**. Second picker lever pulley **44** rotates on shaft **17**, said shaft **17** being seated in picker lever **46** itself. Drive shaft **18** is located through movable picker assembly **32** and is coupled to one end of a drive gear **47**. Drive gear **47** is connected to a picker wheel motor **48**. Drive shaft **18** rotates easily due to the presence of ball bearings **45** oriented about shaft **18** in a friction-reducing manner.

Picker wheel motor **48** causes drive gear **47** to rotate drive shaft **18** thereby rotating first picker lever pulley **42**. First picker lever pulley **42** rotates belt **43** which in turn rotates second picker lever pulley **44**, thereby rotating picker wheel **34**.

FIG. **5** shows a partial plan perspective similar to FIG. **1**. Cable **28** is shown attached to tension spring **11**.

FIGS. **6** and **7** show a vertical sectional view and a plan view, respectively, taken generally along line **6—6** of FIG. **5**. Guide rollers **26A**, **26B**, **26C**, and **26D** are shown oriented about elevator guide rod **30**. In one embodiment, guide rollers **26A** and **26B** are seated in movable picker assembly **32**, while guide rollers **26C** and **26D** are seated in roller support block **31**. This provides for adjustment of the orientation of movable picker assembly **32**. Guide rollers **26A–26D** are spaced ninety degrees apart and act to evenly bias movable picker assembly **32** about elevator guide rod **30** thereby providing a means to support movable picker assembly **32** and allowing for the smooth and exacting vertical movement of movable picker assembly **32** along elevator guide rod **30**.

FIG. **8** is a detailed sectional view taken generally along line **8—8** of FIG. **5** showing guide rollers **38A** and **38B** oriented about support and guide brace **36**. Guide rollers **38A** and **38B** are seated in picker arm **19**. Bias spring **39** ensures sufficient pressure contact between guide roller **38A** and support and guide brace **36**. Guide rollers **38A** and **38B** act to evenly bias picker arm **19** about support and guide brace **36** thereby allowing for the smooth and exacting vertical movement of picker arm **19** along support and guide brace **36**.

FIG. **9** shows an alternative embodiment of the present invention. A worm drive motor **53**, seated on an alternative support **60**, actuates a first worm gear **54** which in turn rotates a second worm gear **55** which is located at one end of a worm drive shaft **52**. Worm drive shaft **52** interfaces with an alternative movable picker assembly **58** via two threaded flanges **56A** and **56B** and is seated in an alternative base or chassis **59** via a bearing **57**. Worm drive shaft **52** easily rotates within bearing **57**. Two guide rollers, **51A** and **51B**, are supported by an alternative roller support block **61** of movable picker assembly **58** and are oriented about an alternative elevator guide rod **70**. Guide rollers **56A** and **56B** act to evenly bias movable picker assembly **58** about elevator guide rod **70** thereby providing a means for supporting movable picker assembly **58** and allowing for the smooth and exacting vertical movement of movable picker assembly **58** along elevator guide rod **70**. Guide rollers **51A** and **51B** would preferably have a bias spring similar to bias spring **39**.

In this embodiment, worm drive motor **53** rotates worm drive shaft **52** causing movable picker assembly **58** to travel vertically along elevator guide rod **70**. The force required to lift and lower movable picker assembly **58** is generated at the interface of worm drive shaft **52** and threaded flanges **56A** and **56B**. As worm drive shaft **52** rotates, threaded flanges **56A** and **56B** translate the rotational force into vertical movement of movable picker assembly **58**.

FIG. **10** shows a cross-sectional view taken generally along line **10—10** of FIG. **9** showing guide rollers **51A** and **51B** and threaded flanges **56A** and **56B**. In one embodiment, threaded flanges **56A** and **56B** are in a stacked orientation, i.e., half flanges, one above the other, on opposite sides of worm drive shaft **52**. The threaded surfaces of threaded flanges **56A** and **56B** are preferably oriented on a line emanating from a center of gravity of movable picker assembly **58**. Other embodi-